BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE - This Afternoon and BROADWAY THEATER - This Evening .- "Peep o'

BUNYAN HALL, Union Square-This Afternoon and Donworth Hall-This Evening.-Mr. Geo. Vandenbof's Reading. FRENCH THEATER-This Afternoon .- "Elizabeth."

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.-This Afternoon NEW-YORK THEATER-This Evening .- "Under the Niblo's Garden - This Evening - "The White

OLYMPIC THEATER-This Evening.-"A Midsum-PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE-This Evening.-La Grange-WALLACK'S - This Evening. - "Captain of the Vatch," and "Woodcork's Little Game." Lester Wallack, John Gilbert.

Business Hotices.

STARR & MARCUS,

At Retail—Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, and Knives, the quality of which is stamped and guaranteed by U. S. Mint Assay, at prices worthy the atention of the closect huyers.

BE SURE AND CALL FOR "Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Strup,"

Baying the fac-simile of " Curris & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper All others are base imitations

TRUSSES &c.-MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure DISTRESSING NERVOUS MALADIES, such as Neu-

raigia, Nerve-ache, and all diseases of this nature, meet with prompt and igorous expulsion in Dr. Tunnen's Tic-Doulouneux or Universal NEURALGIA PILL, which effectually stimulates the nerve fluid, and in creases the tone of the nerve aratem. Apotheraries have this medicine. Principal depot, No. 120 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. PRCK, \$1 per

AMERICAN CLOCK COMPANY, No. 3 Courtlandt-st., New-York, Manufacturers, Agents, and Dealers in all varieties of AMERICAN CLOCKS.
Sole Agents for SETH THOMAS CLOCKS

REMOVAL.

HERAN YOUNG,
late of No. 20 Johnst.,
has formed a coparticeship with H. C. Reed, ir.,
under the style and firm of
HERAN YOUNG & RUSE,
and removed his show-rooms
to No. 13 Maiden-lane, tup stairs.
Trade mark,
MANHATIAN PLAYE CO.
Factory No. 20 Sixth-st., between Second and Third-ares.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1868

At C. Everdell's, No. 148 Fulton-st., Wedding Carls, and Engraving on Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c. COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED—Sent

COLD FEET CURED .- A new discovery; no doctor; no medicine; no in-soles; 25 cents covers all expense. Remit the amount to Dr. K. B. Foorts, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 110 Lexington ave. N. Y.

COLORED PORCELAIN MINIATURES, \$5 each. Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair.—First BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-The best in the

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

SEWING-MACRIMES.
No. 458 Brusdway, New-York.

"PALMER'S PATENT LIMBS, BEST!" LAST REPORT! Address Dr. PALMER only, Philadelphia, New York, & Boston. A GREAT OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS CON-TINUED THIS MUSTH.—HORACE WATERS & Co., No. 401 Broadway, will dispose of 50 Planos, Melodeons, and Organs, of six superior makers, at low prices for cash, or will take one offth cash and the balance in monthly justallments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. AT EVERDELL'S CARD DEPOT, No. 302 BROAD-TAT, Laroche, Joahert et Cie New Paris Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards invelopes, Note-Paper, &c. just received.

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright Plano-Fontus, were awarded at the Paris Expesition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor, and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years.

Watercomm. No. 652 Broadway.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1868.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE. Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an. WREKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Advertising Rates.

DAILY TRIBUNE, 25c., 30c., 40c., 60c., and \$1 per line. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 and 50 cents per line. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$150 and \$2 per line.

According to position in the paper.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address, The Tribune, New-York.

THE TRIBUNE IN EUROPE.

STEVENS BROTHERS, agents for American Libratica, No. 11 Henrietta-st., Covent Garden, London, are agents for The Tribune in Great Britain.

CARL GEROLD & CO., Booksellers and Publishers, Stefans plate, Vienna, are agents for The Tribune in Austria.

C. B. Norton & Co., American Bankers, No. 14 Rue Auber, Paris, are agents for The Tribune in France.

A. Asher & Co., Booksellers and Publishers, No. 20 Unter den Linden, Berlin, are agents for The Tribune in Prussia.

Prussia.

The above agents wil receive subscriptions and advertisements for THE TRIBUNE, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporarily in Europe.

Broadway, Recollections of a Busy Life—Beggars and Borrowers, The Fenian Troubles, The Metropolitan Police, Law Intelligence, and the usual Money Article may be found on the second page of this morning's TRIBUNE; the Markets on the third; Scientific Items on the sixth, and the Shooting of Judge Busteed, and the second page of Estate The Drama, and tion of Wages, Real Estate, The Drama, and Dr. Harris on "Tenement Houses and Cholera

In the Senate yesterday a bill was offered for the better protection of life on steam vessels. The whisky-meter resolution was reported back without amendment.

A bill was offered to allow national banks without limit as to number, and to substitute national bank instead of Treasury notes now

in circulation.

Mr. Davis made a long speech on his plan for a constitutional tribunal of one member from

The bill to prevent further contraction of the currency was debated for an hour. Several amendments were voted down. No decisive

votes were taken.

In the House some resolutions and petitions in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens abroad were offered and referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.
The Cotton-Tax Repeal bill was reported,

and the House voted not to agree to the Senate clause limiting the repeal to one year.

The bill goes to a Conference Committee.

The Ways and Means Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of placing the manufacture of whisky in the hands of the

Government. Mr. Brooks submitted a minority report on Mr. Brooks submitted a minority report on the new reconstruction plan, denouncing the whole act as revolutionary and incendiary.

A bill was reported to prevent the further sale of Public Lands, except under the Preemption and Homestead laws and laws for disposing of town sites and mineral lands.

The Speaker presented a telegram from Gen. Meade, stating that unless the test-oath for the Scatthern States is rescinded it will be imprace-

Southern States is rescinded, it will be impracticable for him to find qualified men to fill civil offices in the Third Military District.

A great number of bills of minor importance were offered and referred during the session; among them was one to provide levees to prevent the overflowing of lands in Arkansas.

The North Carolina Constitutional Convention met yesterday and effected a temporary organization.

The South Carolina Convention met yesterday, was organized, and proceeded to examine credentials. There are 53 white and 63 colored delegates.

It is reported that the negotiations between Italy and France for the conclusion of a new treaty regulating the Roman question are making satisfactory progress. It is difficult to see on what basis the two Governments can agree, after the Italian Government has just declared that it is still determined to make

the Senate on the previous day. Very full details of the transaction and its history and incidents are given in our Washington dispatches. Of course, the event has created a great deal of excitement, and the air is full of rumors of dreadful things done or to be done, government, and represented in Congress, if

The Republican Convention of Louisiana vesterday nominated Judge Warmouth as their andidate for Governor. There were but three dissenting votes.

In the Virginia Convention vesterday it was voted that the State should forever remain in the Union. Gen. Butler was invited to visit the Convention, which he did, and made a brief

The Maryland Legislature tried yesterday to elect a Senator, but failed. Gov. Swann got the most votes, and W. T. Hamilton came next. Ben. Harris got three votes, and Reverdy Johnson received two.

In the Georgia Convention yesterday some cool member proposed thanks to Gen. Hancock. His proposal was voted down-123 to 13. The action of the Convention on regular business was unimportant.

The Ohio Legislature yesterday chose Albon G. Thurman to the United States Senate, in place of Benjamin F. Wade, whose term of service will soon expire. The Democrats in the Legislature, with the modesty characteristic of the party, propose to gerrymander the Congress Districts, so as to get in more Democratic members.

The Italian Government deserves credit for being the first to recognize the restoration of the Mexican Republic. The other Powers, of course, will follow in time, and even the would-be executioners of the Republic-France, Spain, and England-will not wish to remain unrepresented in one of the largest American countries.

CONGRESS AND THE TIMES.

The N. Y. Times gravely mistakes in its assertion that THE TRIBUNE objects to its "free 'criticism" of the policy of Congress. We expressly approved of free and fearless criticism; we specifically objected to its denial or concealment of the most essential facts. And foremost among these facts-which The Times persists in evading-is the early determination of Andrew Johnson (formed and avowed even before his inauguration) to break with the great party which elected him Vice-President and build up another and hostile party on its

If this be a fact, is it not clearly essential? The Times says it cannot "truly" be called an adherent or apologist of the President, and

"With the issue which The Tribune attempts to raise with us on this head, we have nothing whatever to do."

-Yes: The Times HAS to do with that issue. It is a part of the record. It is the key to Mr. Johnson's policy, and the source of all our trouble. Before he had reached Washington, Mr. Johnson had resolved to head a movement to overthrow the Republican ascendancy and restore the Democratic party to power. Before he had been a month in the White House, he was in confidential relations with such inveterate, implacable enemies of the Republican party as Thomas B. Florence, Cornelius Wendell, Charles Mason, and Jeremiah S. Black. They publicly made him a formal visit, and exchanged complimentary speeches. Their organ publicly hailed him as the new hope of their sort of Democracy. And The World-which had personally assailed him, on his nomination and again on his inauguration, in terms of excessive brutality (even for it)-turned suddenly short about and began plastering him with praises and compliments. The Democratic wire-workers at Washington had doubtless passed the wink from east to west that Andy was "all right."

All this occurred months before the last Congress assembled-before there had been any Chance for collision with it-when even Senators Wade and Chandler (as we know) were assuring Republicans that they might trust the new President implicitly. We charge that, even in 1865, in obedience to a secret understanding with the Democratic leaders, Mr. Johnson refused to say a word for the Republican ticket in this State, though that ticket had been nominated in his interest by a State Convention whereof the Editor of The Times was a master-spirit (with "T. W." as manager behind the scenes), and though that Editor personally visited Washington to entreat the President at least to say that he favored or wished its success.

All this we cite to prove Mr. Johnson's quarrel with Congress premeditated and willful on his part-impelled by his early determination to break with and war upon the Republican party. The Times confesses by avoiding. Its refusal to plead is a virtual admission of the validity of the arraignment. Yet it asks-

walidity of the arraignment. Yet it asks—
"What h s. he Times said, however, that it should be
assailed as the 'false accuser' of the Republican party to
Our strictures have related to the action of Congress,
past or impending, and are in the interest of the Republican party, not against it. The point we have urged
above all others is that the course of Congress tends to
keep the country divided, and the South desolute and
alienated; and we have never ceased to warn the dominant party of the dangers it incurs by assuming responsibility for a policy pregnant with injustice and disaster."

—We answer The Times's question by citing
in evidence the charge which we have place.

in evidence the charge which we have placed above in Italics. That is a false accusationcruelly, infamously, false. Congress is doing its utmost to reorganize and restore the States disorganized by rebellion, and Mr. Johnson is exerting all his fertility of resource, all the vast patronage of his office, to obstruct and defeat such Reconstruction. And The Times and The Evening Post are powerfully aiding him in his nefarious undertaking, as they tried to do in 1866, till a general, indignant uprising of free from partisan bias, every one who knows their readers compelled them to take the back

track.

The Times says it "protests against the reck-'lessness of the leaders in Congress." The passage on Monday of Mr. Wilson's bill by the vote of every Republican Member of the House present, not to speak of the fact that the first bill received the vote of the Editor of The Times, disposes of this insinuation. Messrs. Wilson of Iowa and Bingham of Ohio were among the most conspicuous, determined opponents of the attempt of certain would-be "leaders" to impeach Mr. Johnson. They cannot be led one inch beyond the line of duty traced out by their independent convictions. Never was a Congress less subservient to leaders" than is this one.

The Times further misstates in saying that

Rome the capital of Italy. An agreement is only possible if one of the two Governments recedes from its position.

Secretary Stanton quietly resumed his duties in the War Department yesterday, Gen. Grant having retired in compliance with the action of the Senate on the previous day. Very full de-

Reply.-Congress does not confess its policy failure. The only failure in the premises is that of Andrew Johnson to justify the confidence reposed in him by those who nominated and elected him. The Southern States would all be speedily reconstructed, restored to self-Johnson would simply get out of the way. He is an active, formidable, determined enemy to their reconstruction, except on the assumption that "This is a White Man's Government," which was the main-spring of the Rebellion. Congress and the Republicans are now fighting that Rebellion under a new aspect, with Andrew

Johnson for its leader. Congress has done no wrong. It has not admitted that its action is unconstitutional. Its policy has not failed, and of course it has confessed no failure. It is seeking no refuge whatever, but is doing its utmost to supersede all 'military dictatorship" by getting the States soon reconstructed and back in the Union. And the most "alarming facts now apparent" are those which concern the infidelity of certain journals mainly supported by Republicans to the cause of Loyalty and Liberty in this most critical period of our momentous struggle.

The Times further asserts that "Simply as a matter of expediency, they should have discarded partisanship in the business of reconstruction. The one great thing should have been the speedy restoration of the Union with no further pains and penalties than prudence absolutely demanded. With the South restored, quickly and heartily, Republican statesmanship would have been vindicated."

Answer .- Maryland and Kentucky are living examples of what the whole South would have been if Congress had acquiesced in or submitted to the policy of Johnson. We deliberately say, Better a thousand years of defeat and humiliation than that the Republicans should be a consenting party to placing the Freedmen of the South where those of Maryland and Kentucky now are. Eternal honor to a Congress which can say to the dispenser of Federal patronage, "Get thee behind me, "Satan!" while it stands firmly up for the liberties and rights of the humble and the

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1868 is now pretty thoroughly distributed among the people, and is receiving most flattering compliments from men and newspapers of all parties. Starting as a political register twenty-seven years ago, it has been the aim of the publishers to make it a complete and impartial record of such facts as seemed most desirable for immediate reference. Of course, the leading feature has been Election Returns, and in that department we have striven to attain the utmost accuracy in every particular. That we have measurably succeeded is known of all men, and we feel no small degree of pride in the knowledge that our little annual is almost universally the authority appealed to in disputes as to men elected, and votes and majorities, throughout the United States. That the immense array of figures given every year should be positively perfect cannot be hoped, but all that close attention and the most extensive sources of information can do to insure accuracy known by all readers when we say that THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC contains the most accurate statements ever published of General and State elections throughout the Union.

In the issue for 1868 we have given the first With the exception of Texas, where the registration was not completed in time, we give very full returns, and in most cases the declared official results by color and by counties. The addition of the new element of enfranchised colored men to the ballot renders all facts in regard to their number and the way they voted of great importance. These facts have never been presented in compact and intelligible form until the issue of THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1868. Of course, the most complete returns of elections in the Northern States are also given, and these are accompanied with comparative votes in former years, so that the reader may see at a glance the length and breadth of the somewhat remarkable changes

that have recently taken place. Beside the comprehensive summaries of regtstration and elections, both North and South, THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC contains a summary of the laws enacted by Congress-not merely the titles of acts, but a clear statement of their scope and spirit, so that any one may understand their intent. It also gives the Public Resolutions, the President's Proclamations, the Reconstruction Acts, and what has been done under them; the Impeachment movement, and its result, with an analysis of the vote thereon; the only correct list of members of Congress up to the 1st of January, with their party divisions; the leading Government officers; Foreign Ministers; Foreign Governments; States of the Union, Governors, time of elections, &c., beside the usual astronomical

and calendar matter. A great and important political contest is opening; a contest in which few voters will be passive and none indifferent, a contest in which every man will feel the necessity of having at hand some book of reference to which he may appeal with a certainty of finding the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. This book is THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC, which presents all the leading facts necessary for a thorough comprehension of State and National politics and Congressional action up to the beginning of this year. We are proud to know that the many flattering compliments heretofore paid to our little book are even more cordially repeated this year, and hope in the future, as in the past, to deserve them all. Our sole object is to give the public the truth, to which Democrats and Republicans may alike appeal with the certainty of finding "notling to extenuate, nor aught set down in malice."

That THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC is entirely anything of it knows full well. It is simply a record of facts and figures, and is no more swayed by party feeling than is the multiplication table. It numbers among its patrons nearly every prominent Democratic politician in the county, and is the recognized stanlard of authority in all their committee rooms and newspaper offices, quite as much so as in those of men of the other faith. There is not a voter in the Union who would not find himself improved and benefited by having a TRIBUNE ALMANAC in his library.

We find the Southern papers are beginning to copy extracts from The N. Y. Herald as an evidence of the temper of Northern sentiment. We would remind these journals that, in the beginning of the war, they delighted themselves "Congress virtually confesses that its policy is a failure. by copying from the same paper to indicate candidate for the Austrian mission.

that the war would be a flominal one, that Mr. Lincoln would be driven from Washington, and that the Montgomery Constitution would be established over the whole nation. The South then learned, by a terrible experience, the evil consequences of following The Herald; and we merely recall the fact to express the hope that the editors of that country will not repeat the same blunder.

The New-York Freeman's Journal-which was an unqualified, undisguised, thick-and-thin partisan of the Rebellion from first to last-hoists the flag of Pendleton and Repudiation in the following leader:

"THE MOVEMENT FOR PENDLETON.-The action

the flag of Pendleton and Repudiation in the following leader:

"THE MOYEMENT FOR PENDLETON.—The action, on the same day, of the Democratic State Conventions of Ohio, Indiana, 'West Virginia,' and Nebraska—each maming, with enthusiasm, Geo. H. Pendleton for President, is significant and potent. This is, particularly, true of Indiana. A few months ago Horatio Seymour was the favorite among the Democratic leaders in that State. At that time inquiries were made of us from that quarter, in regard to the position of ex-Gov. Seymour on the question of paying off the 5-20 sin greenbacks. The public position taken by Mr. Seymour at our late State Convention, indicated how he wished to be understood. He arotide formitting himself. This, we were told at the time, would not do for the stormy temper of the Arrey, would not do for the stormy temper of the Arrey, would not do for the stormy temper of the Arrey, Gov. Seymour, we had no right to advise the currency. As we are not among the confounts of ex-Gov. Seymour, we had no right to advise the him of what was going on. The North-West and which the currency. As we are not among the confounts of ex-Gov. Seymour, we had no right to advise the him of what was going on. The North-West and the state of the state of the currency. As we are not among the confounts of ex-Gov. Seymour, we had no right to advise the state of the proper of the temperature of the state of the proper of the temperature of the state of the state of the proper of the temperature of the state of the proper of the state of the state of the proper of the state of the proper of the state of the state

We have no objection, on merely political grounds, to the appointment of Democrats to foreign missions, but in the case of Mr. S. S. Cox, who has just been nominated for the Austrian embassy in the place of Mr. Motley, there are personal considerations of great weight. Mr. Cox is not and cannot be a representative of the United States in any part of is uniformly done, and we merely state a truth the world. He is the spokesman of a narrow section. He is the prophet of a policy which is not that of the American people or of the American Government. It was Mr. Cox, it will be remembered, who wanted New-England expelled from the Union. It was Mr. Cox who and only full exhibit of the registration and proposed to reconstruct the country by leaving voting for Conventions in the Southern States. | out six of the most important States because He has distinguished himself throughout his career by abuse of his own countrymen, and he has never distinguished himself by anything else. Mr. Cox is not a good American. He had better stay at home.

Mr. J. Ross Browne is supposed to have been almost everywhere, and he consequently has this recommendation for the mission to China, that he probably knows the way there; but we think some further qualification should be required. In the present state of our relations with the Eastern countries of Asia, and especially in view of the complicated interests which are likely to be affected by the new Pacific steamship route, we need in China a statesman of much more than average ability. We have no desire to disparage Mr. Browne's diplomatic attainments, because we know nothing about them; but the people will hardly concur in the appointment of any man to this responsible post who has not given proof of his fitness.

The Mobile Tribune-the bitterest Rebel organ in the South-has a vitriolic leader, cursing the Radicals for Southern distress, and quoting the following extract from the letter

quoting the following extract from the letter of a Mississippi planter:

"I never dreamed of such hard times and actual distress as is in this State at present; and it is nothing now to what it will be. This portion of the State is its most favored. Most of our people have corn enough to last this year; but not one in twenty-five has meat enough to last three sionths, and there is no money to buy it with.

"No one has made cotton enough to pay his hands, nor to pay for the supplies used during the past year, and, according to Ord's order, the latter are to receive attention first, as I think justly. On one or two places, I hear that the negroes are living on parched corn alone, their employers not being able to pay them for last year's work, nor to feed them this year."

—Perhams "the Radicals" or the Blacks are

-Perhaps "the Radicals" or the Blacks are terrible fellows; but we really can't see how this proves it.

Judge Aldrich of South Carolina, who refused to obey Gen. Canby's order allowing all registered voters, without distinction of color, to sit on juries, and who was therefore removed from his office, applied to Gen. Canby for payment of his salary. Gen. Canby refused, stating that the people of South Carolina were already sufficiently burdened without being obliged to pay for services never performed. Thereupon Judge Aldrich deems himself "ex-"iled from his native land," and departs for the State of Georgia, with notice that he will remain an exile so long as Gen. Canby remains in power. "You that have tears, prepare to ' shed them now."

Mr. H. H. Helper of North Carolina has written a long letter repudiating the political vagaries of his brother, Hinton Rowan Helper, upon which we took occasion to comment some time ago. We rejoice to find that the cause of justice and equal rights has in Mr. H. H. Helper an eloquent and consistent advocate.

Co. from the cares of office seems not to have attracted the notice of the "Conservative" journals. What can be the matter? We are enabled on the authority of our worthy Mayor's organ, The New-York Times, to

Gen. Meade's order relieving Gov. Jenkins &

contradict the report that Mr. Hoffman is a sustain Mr. Stanton's suspension.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

MR. STANTON RESUMES HIS PLACE AS SECRETARY.

GEN. GRANT'S RETIREMENT-HOW IT CAME ABOUT-THE PRESIDENT IN THE DARK-INTENSE EXCITEMENT, BUT EVERYTHING QUIET-RUMORS AND SPECULATIONS.

BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1868.

This morning Secretary Stanton went to the War Department, took possession, and installed himself as Secretary of War. This occurred about 10 o'clock. Gen. Grant had been there previously, and had delivered the key of the Secretary's private office to the Adjutant-General; after which he retired to his office at the Headquarters of the Asmy. There was no

Among the first to call on Secretary Stanton were Senators Trumbull and Wilson, and the Tennessee Congress delegation.

At about 11 o'clock, Gen. Grant called on Mr. Stanton, and had an hour's conversation with him.

Shortly after Gen. Grant left the War Office, the President sent for him to attend a Cabinet meeting, which request he obeyed, remaining at the Cabinet council about an hour. It is not definitely known what has transpired between Gen. Grant and the President.

All sorts of rumors are affoat. It is stated that Mr. Johnson notified Gen. Grant that he will not communicate with the Army through Mr. Stanton, but direct through the headquarters of the Army. It is also officially stated that the President is of opinion that Grant had no right to give up the office to Stanton without first being ordered to do so by him (Johnson).

Mr. Stanton remained in his office all day, doing no official business, but simply receiving the congratulations of numerous friends who called. He was in uncommon good humor, but refused to communicate any of his intentions to newspaper correspondents. Gen. Pope and Bishop Simpson were among the callers. Gen. F. T. Dent of Gen. Grant's staff, who has been on duty in the War Department during the administration of Gen. Grant, also withdrew this morning with Gen. Grant, and Mr. Stanton immediately directed Gen. Louis H. Pelouze, his former Adjutant-General, to report there for duty at 12 o'clock. Gen. Pelouze took charge of the office as Assistant-Adjutant-General.

There has been the greatest excitement all day in regard to this matter. Everybody is speculating as to what will be the result. In Congress, it was the principal topic of conversation, and the course of Stanton and Grant met with universal approval. It is useless to speculate how the matter will end.

Gen. Grant and Secretary Stanton positively refuse to make public their intentions. Possibly Mr. Johnson is as much surprised at some

features of the transactions in the Stanton affair, of the past forty-eight hours, as anybody; for it appears he had an understanding with Gen. Grant some time ago, which was renewed and its details recapitulated from time to time, and finally repeated on Saturday last, that he (Grant) would either hold on to the office as Secretary of War ad interim until the rights of Stanton should be adjusted in court, in case the latter should demand possession of the Department, or else he would give the President timely notice of his intention to resign as Secretary ad interim, and thus enable Mr. Johnson to appoint some other man to the office, who would refuse to surrender to Stanton until the decision could be had. As it was evident on Saturday last that the Senate would not sustain the suspension of Stanton, the President and Gen. Grant had another interview on the subject, and a full understanding, substantially as above set forth, was the result. It was also agreed that Gen. Grant, in company with Gen. Sherman, should call on the President on Monday (yesterday) to determine finally whether he would resign as Secthey were not in the habit of voting as he did. retary ad interim, or continue in the office and test called on the Executive yesterday, but Gen. Grant did not. Meantime, on Sunday last, a suggestion had been made to the President by certain Senators that the name of ex-Gov. Cox of Ohio should be sent to the Senate for Secretary of War, his nomination would probably be confirmed, and thus get rid of the Stanton imbroglio at once. Mr. Johnson, however, preferred to have the matter take the course he had decided it should, especially as he had no doubt of having the cooperation of Gen. Grant or another Secretary ad interim, in the manner before stated. What caused Gen. Grant to change his mind or to withdraw from the arrangements, or why he did not notify the President of his intention to surrender to Stanton, has not transpired fully. The first notice the President had of such change of purpose was upon the receipt of the following note from Gen. Grant to-day at about 11:30.

ing note from Gen. Grant to-day at about 11:30.

HDQRS. ARMY U. S., Jan. 14, 1888.

To His Excellency A. Jounson, President United States.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of official notice, received by me last evening, of the action of the Senate of the United States in the case of the suspension of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. According to the provisions of Section 2 of an act regulating the tanure of civil officers, my functions as Secretary of War ad interim ceased from the moment of the receipt of the within notice. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. Grant.

U. S. GRANT. [Here follows a copy of the resolution of the

This letter was handed to the President by one of Gen. Grant's staff just one hour after Gen. Grant had surrendered to Mr. Stanton, and of course the latter was in possession of the War Department for that length of time before Mr. Johnson was advised of what had transpired.

It oppears that the certified copy of the Senate resolution was served upon both Grant and Stanton last night about 8 o'clock by Col. Forney, Clerk of the Senate, in person. A copy was left at the White-House about 9 o'clock last night, but the President was engaged in a reception, and he did not see it until about 9 o'clock this morning.

What course will be pursued by either the President or Mr. Stanton a few hours will determine. As yet, there is no indication what is the final purpose of Mr. Stanton. The President's purpose will soon develop itself.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Secretary Stanton appeared at the War Depart ment this morning about 10 o'clock, and immediately afterward resumed his functions as chief of that Department. Gen. Grant was not present at the time, being at his headquarters, just opposite, but shortly afterward went to the Department, when some time was passed in conversation between him and Secretary Stanton, after which Gen. Grant retired without any sparticular form, and the records and papers of the Department were taken charge of by Secretary Stanton. Gen. Dent, belonging to the staff of the Generalin-Chief then, transferred the office which he had occupied as Aid, to the Secretary ad interim to Gen. Pelouze, who, before the suspension of Mr. Stanton, had acted in a similar capacity; and Gen. Hardie, who had been in charge of the bureau or office of the Department having the supervision of claims presented before it, transferred the records and documents of that branch to Gen. Schriver. Subsequently Gen. Grant went to the Executive Mansion, where an interview with Mr. Johnson resulted.

The presumption now is that Mr. Johnson will not recognize Mr. Stanton in any official capacity, but will transact all business pertaining to the War Department through the headquarters of the armies and the officer in command, and in no event will any order issued by Mr. Stanton be recognized as official. It does not appear that Gen. Grant had any consultation with the President relative to what action should be taken in case the Senate should refuse to

Certified copies of the Senate resolution non-con-

curring in the President's suspens, on of Mr. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, were last night furnished severally to the President, Ge. 7. Grant, and Mr. Stanton, by the Secretary of the Sen, ate, in accordance with the order of that body. The wo last named gentlemen, Gen. Grant and Mr. Stanton, had a conference a short time afterward, and as the re sult of it they met this morning at the War Department, when Gen. Grant and Mr. Stanton resumed

possession of it. Mr. Stanton subsequently received the calls of the Department, but up to noon had not formally commenced the transaction of business.

The President up to 12 o'clock, noon, to-day, had not taken any action in the premises.

A gentleman who was on business at the War De partment this morning says that Gen. Grant came thither at a few minutes before 10 o'clock, and that a short time thereafter Mr. Stanton entered the Secretary's room, Gen. Grant receiving him with cordial ity, and, handing him a cigar, the two smoked together. Subsequently Gen. Grant himself removed his private papers to the Headquarters of the Army, and on his return he and Mr. Stanton had an interview with closed doors. The result of this is that Mr. Stanton has resumed his official duties.

The return of Mr. Stanton this morning to the duties of Secretary of War has been throughout the day the common theme of conversation in all circles and much speculation is indulged concerning the future conduct of the President in the premises. Various rumors are current, but it is safe to say that nothing whatever has been determined upon by the President relative to that subject. It is true, as reported, that the return of Mr. Stanton to the War Department was talked of in the Cabinet meeting to-day, but not formally discussed by the members of it, and beyond this all assertions are mere conjecture. The certified copies of the Senate resolution declaring that it does not concur in the evidence and reasons given by the President for the suspension of Mr. Stanton were severally delivered to Mr. Stanton and Gen. Grant last night, but the President did not receive a copy of the resolution ordered to be furnished to him until 9 or 10 o'clock this morning, although it was left for him at the Executive mansion about the same time. Secretary Stanton was received at the War Department by Gen. Grant at about 101 o'clock, and soon after this meeting the former resumed his duties, but it was not until an hour after the occurrence that the President received a note from Gen. Grant, dated to-day, informing him that he had received a copy of the Senate resolution, and that in consequence of it action, under the Tenure-of-Office bill, he had ceased to be Secretary of War ad interim.

The report that the President sent for Gen.'Grant to attend the meeting of the Cabinet to-day is not true. The first intimation that Gen. Grant intended to do so was through Col. Comstock, who verbally communicated the fact at the time he delivered the note from that officer.

Gen. Grant subsequently visited the Executive Mansion, and during the afternoon had a conversation with the President about his retiring from office as Secretary of War ad interim.

According to the reports of those who have opportunities to be informed upon the subject, the President's former understanding was that Gen. Grant, before retiring from the War Department, would give him notice to that effect, or ask to be relieved from the duties of Secretary. The reason, however, for Gen. Grant acting as he did to-day, is probably explained by the note to which reference is above

The 'President, in conversation with friends tonight, said that the Senate resolution did not deny his right to suspend him, but merely declared that the evidence and reasons given by him were not sufficient in this case to justify him in the suspension of Mr. Stanton, and the President himself remarked that there was no authority for the statement that he will refuse to recognize Secretary Stanton, but will transact all Army business through the Headquarters of the Army. Much interest is expressed as to what steps the President will take with reference to Mr. Stanton.

To-day, a letter was circulated in the House, and which obtained many signatures among the Republicans, requesting Mr. Stanton not to resign his posi-

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

VIRGINIA.

CONVENTION VOTE TO KEEP VIRGINIA FOR-EVER IN THE UNION-GEN. BUTLER INVITED TO MAKE AN ADDRESS-HIS REMARKS.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.-In the Convention to-day, an article of the Constitution was adopted, declaring that Virginia shall lorever remain in the Union, and

to-day, an article of the Constitution was adopted, declaring that Virginia shall forever remain in the Union, and pledging her to resist all efforts to disolve the Union.

An article was adopted declaring that Slavery in the State is forever abolished.

A resolution from the Republican side inviting Gen. Butler to address the Convention, was adopted. Another from a Conservative member, inviting Gen. Wise to address the Convention, was offered. At this point a Republican member moved to reconsider the vote inviting Gen. Butler, and, pending the discussion, and, amid motions to adjourn, Gen. Butler entered the door, and shortly effer the Conservative members left the hall in a body, with was or two Republicans who had opposed the invitation.

Gen. Butler, in his speech, said there should be as few changes in the Constitution as possible, as few disfranchisement, he thought it should apply to controlling officers of corporations, railronds, &c., the Legislature to have power to remove these disabilities on proof of loyaity. The tax for education should be laid on persons, and other taxes should be borne by persons and property alike. He urged the Convention to be diligent, and get through their work soon. Sufrage, he said, could not be taken from a man after it had been granted, but the Legislature might hereafter, as an incentive to education, confer it only upon those who could read and write. After returning a vote of thanks to the Speaker, the Convention adjourned.

It has been snowing here all day.

SOUTH CAROLINA. MEETING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Jan. 14.—The Reconstruction Convention, composed of 53 white and 63 colored delegates, met in pursuance of Gen. Canby's order, at noon to-day. Ninety-two delegates, constituting a quorum, were present. Mr. L. J. Robertson of Columbia was chosen temporary Chairman.

The day was consumed in the examination of the credentials of the delegates. A permanent organization will probably be effected to-morrow. The choice for a permanent President lies between Collector A. G. Macky of Charleston, and B. F. Whittemore, a Massachusetts man, halling from Darlington District.

The proceedings to-day were quite orderly. MEETING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

MEETING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 14.—The State Convention met agreeably to Gen. Camby's order, to-day, at Commons Hall. Eighty five delegates answered to their names. A temporary organization was affected, by calling R. W. King of Lenoer, to the chair, and appointing J. P. Andrews of Raleigh, Secretary.

GEORGIA. THE QUESTION OF PAY-PUBLIC LANDS ASKED

THE QUESTION OF PAY—PUBLIC LANDS ASKED FOR COLORED MEN—NO THANKS TO GEN. HANCOCK—THE ARTICLE ON FRANCHISE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 14.—In the Convention today resolutions were introduced to draw \$20,000 from the State Treasury for per diem, and to recommend Congress to donate the public lands to the negroes, and thus give them an opportunity to demonstrate any capacity for self-government they may have.

A resolution commendatory of Gen. Hancock was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 122 to 13.

The following was adopted, after the loss of a motion to postpone, by a vote of 64 to 44.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Convention, it is unwise and mespecient to directly, or indirectly, interfers with the legislation of the Convent Assembly authorizing the issue of bonds for the purpose of paying the indebtednes' of the State.

A motion to add, "And we hereby recognize such bonds as binding on the State," could find no second, and was not acted on.

The article on franchise, as reported, gives negroes the right to hold office, and disfranchises up to the 1st of January, 1869, all who are disfranchised by the fourteenth amendment, and all unable to register under the Reconstruction acts.

The army officers detailed by Gen. Meade as Governors

armeticin acts.

The army officers detailed by Gen. Meade as Governor and Treasurer of Georgia, left this morning for Milledge

and Treasurer of Georgia, lett this morning for kinedaeville.

It is trustworthily stated that there are no funds in the State Treasury, all having been removed in view of the probability of such a seizure as the present one.

An order, dated the 10th inst., appears from Gov. Jenkins, suspending the collection of all State taxes up to the 1st of May next. The old law authorized such suspensions, and the Convention, by a resolution adopted last December, requested him to use his power for that purpose. The effect of this suspension will be to forbid any collection of the tax imposed by the Convention for the payment of its expenses.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—Exchange on New-York, currency, 27 3272 per cent discount; Gold, 2 per cent premium.

The steamship Moro Castle arrived here to-day from New-York. The steamer Lord Lovell sailed to-day for New-York, and the steamer Liberty for New-Orleans. The British war steamer Jason, having the British Legation from Mexico on board, sailed to-day for New-York.